1	2	3	4	5	6
12% से अधिक राख वाले कोककर कोयले	10%	5%	शून्य	4%	19.6%
12% से कम राख वाले अकोककर कोयले	–वही–	–वही–	–वही–	–वही–	–वही–
12% से अधिक राख वाले अकोककर कोयले	वही–	–वही–	–वही–	–वही–	–वही–

उपयुक्त शुल्कगत ढांचे के परिणामस्वरूप घरेलू कोयला उद्योग आयातित कोयले द्वारा किये जा रहे हमले को झेलने में असमर्थ है । अतः अब तक कस्टम शुल्क को कम करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) जी, हां । कोयला खनन में निजी क्षेत्र को प्रवेश दिये जाने के लिये सरकार के प्रस्ताव निर्णय के विरुद्ध विभिन्न मांगों के समर्थ में 11-12-98 को एक दिन की हड़ताल का नोटिस कोल इंडिया लि० (को०इं०लि०) को आईटक, सीटू और एच०एम०एस० से संबंध मजदूर संघों द्वारा दिया गया था तथा इस संबंध विरोध किया गया था ।

(ग) कोयला खनन किये जाने के संबंध में भारतीय कम्पनी को अनुमति दिये जाने के सरकार के निर्णय, निजीकरण से संबंधित नहीं है, क्योंकि कोल इंडिया लि० और सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कम्पनी लि० (सि० को०क०लि०) की विद्यमान कोयला खान कम्पनी के साथ जारी रहेगी तथा इससे कामगारों के हित प्रभावित नहीं होंगे । भारतीय कम्पनियों को कोयला ब्लाकों के आवंटन हेतु प्रस्तावित निविदात्मक बोली में कोल इंडिया लि० और सि०को०क०लि० जैसी राष्ट्रीयकृत कोयला कम्पनियां भी भाग ले सकती हैं ।

High Power Committee's report on the problem of fire and subsidence

1875. SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high power committee constituted to undertake the study for tackling the problem of fire and subsidence both in Jharia Coalfields of BCCL and Raniganj Coalfields of ECL, has submitted its report;

(b) if so, what recommendations have been made by the Committee;

(c) whether Government have considered those recommendations; and

(d) if so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI DILIP RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The major recommendations made by the Committee are as under:—

(i) Wherever possible settlements of all unstable areas should be shifted to non coal bearing zones. For this purpose, satellite townships are the best long term solution against subsidence hazards in the coalfields.

(ii) There should be a total ban on any new construction over declared unsafe areas in the coalfields. Govt. of Bihar should also enact a suitable legislation in line with the one already existing in West Bengal preventing construction over unsafe areas.

(iii) For tackling the problems of fire and subsidence both in

Jharia Coalfields & Raniganj Coalfields, the participation and assistance from State Govt. and local administration is essential Any enforcing agency entrusted with the responsibilities of carrying out mitigating measures against the and subsidence in RCF and JCF should be adequately represented by the above authorities.

(iv) The mitigation measures against subsidence and fire hazards are very costly options and fruitful implementation of these measures can only be possible through separate executing agency with separate funding. Formation and representatives of such agencies responsible for formulating schemes, their implementation and management of funds should be finalised at the earliest. A broad outline of executing agencies has been evolved in consultation with the concerned State Govts. and the Govt. companies.

(v) The innovative hydro-pnumatic stowing technology currently being used at some locations in RCF has been found to be very slow process. High pressure slurry pumping technology for underground void filling should be tried at some locations in BCCL for stabilising inaccessible unstable under ground workings.

(vi) Intensive stabilisation work of unstable areas under locations, like Raniganj town from where population can not be shifted should be carried out and persons affected in the high risk but low density areas may be relocated in a phased manner.

(vii) For arranging fund for the purpose of stablisation of subsidence prone areas and resettlement of affected people, the money could be made ayailable either through planned expenditure as may be approved by Planning Commission or unplanned expenditure from Coal Conservation and development Act fund after making suitable amendment.

(viii) Considering the urgency one scheme each by ECL and BCCL for shifting of the population from the unsafe areas may be taken up without waiting for the positioning of the institutional arrangement from planned funds available with Ministry of Coal.

(ix) The Interim Report submitted by BCCL and ECL jointly with State authorities on the fire and subsidence prone areas indicating likely affected population and financial implications should be kept in view while drawing up priority wise schemes for immediate an effective way to deal with the problems.

(c) and (d) Government have considered the recommendations of the Committee and have accepted this for implementation. In accordance with the recommendation, 8 schemes in respect of BCCL (4 relating to subsidence control and 4 dealing with fire) have been approved by the Government for total cost of Rs. 16.18 crores and are under implementation. Stablisation has already been undertaken at five unstable locations of ECL and five more have been approved and will be implemented shortly. Further two schemes—one is for ECL and BCCL, have been approved by the government for rehabilitation of affected people from fire/subsidence prone areas at an estimated cost of Rs. 32.52 crores and Rs. 33.88 crores respectively, which are at different stages of implementation.